NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XIV

Harold N. Moldenke

ALLIUM TRICOCCUM f. PICTUM Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei petiolis et parte inferiore costae rubris recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its petioles and the lower portion of the midrib deep-red.

The type of this form was collected by my good friend, Fred W. Oswald, in the low woodland west of Fifth Avenue, near the north end of the swamp known as "the old duck sanctuary", River Edge, Bergen County, New Jersey, on May 21, 1952, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The accompanying plate was drawn from the type flowering material collected on May 21st and leaves taken from the same plants on July 10, 1952.

APINUS KORAIENSIS (Sieb. & Zucc.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Pinus koraiensis Sieb. & Zucc., Fl. Jap. 2: 28, pl. 116. 1842--1870.

CALLICARPA ARBOREA var. PSILOCALYX (H. J. Lam) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Callicarpa lanata var. psilocalyx H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay Arch. 81. 1919.

CALLICARPA CANDICANS f. LACINIATA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum laciniatis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaf-blades incised-laciniate along the margins.

The type of the form was collected by Maria Ernestine Walsh-Held (no. 474) at Nipol, Timor, on April 18, 1929, and is deposited in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

CALLICARPA CANDICANS var. SUMATRANA (Miq.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Callicarpa sumatrana Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 2: 886. 1856.

CALLICARPA FORMOSANA f. ANGUSTATA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum constanter lanceolatis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades uniformly lanceolate.

The type of the form was collected by Harley Harris Bartlett (no. 6082) at Taiheisan, Formosa, at an altitude of 3500 to 4000 feet, in September, 1936, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

CALLICARPA KINABALUENSIS var. ENDERTI Moldenke, var. nov.

Allium tricoccum f. pictum Moldenke

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum subtus dense hirsutulis non tomentosis, pedunculis usque ad 1 cm. longis, cymis laxioribus, et floris fructibusque distincte pedicellatis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the lower leaf-surfaces densely hirsutulous but not matted-tomentose, the peduncles 1 cm. or less in length, and the cymes much more open, with the flowers and fruits distinctly pedicellate.

The type of the variety was collected by Frederik Hendrik Endert (no. 2913) at Long Temelen, northeastern Borneo, at an altitude of 200 meters, on August 26, 1925, and is deposited in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

CALLICARPA KINABALUENSIS var. TONSA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit ramis ramulisque petiolisque pedunculisque ramisque inflorescentiae laminisque foliorum utrinque fulvo-pubescentibus, pilis brevibus adpressis vel subadpressis et pedunculis usque ad 1 cm. longis patentibus.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the pubescence on its branches, branchlets, petioles, peduncles, and inflorescence-branches, as well as on both leaf-surfaces, merely fulvous-pubescent with rather short appressed or subappressed hairs, and the peduncles 1 cm. or less in length, and more open and loose.

The type of this variety was collected by Frederik Hendrik Endert (no. 4489) at Kemvel, northeastern Borneo, at an altitude of 1800 meters, on October 22, 1925, and is deposited in the Herbarium Bogoriense at Buitenzorg.

CLERODENDRUM HETEROPHYLLUM var. BAUERI Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei calyce distincte dentato, dentibus brevibus triangularibus, recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its calyx-rim distinctly toothed, the teeth short and triangular.

The variety is based on a series of drawings made from living material at Keppel Bay, Queensland, Australia, by Ferdinand Lucas Bauer between 1801 and 1803 and deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna, drawing 968a being regarded as the type. One of the drawings was submitted to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where Dr. R. Melville studied it. His report is that it does not match any material in the Kew herbarium nor any known Australian species. He thinks that the plant may have been a hybrid between "C. hemiderma" [=Glossocarya hemiderma] and C. floribundum. It seems more likely to me that it represents a variety of the very variable C. heterophyllum with whose broad-leaved typical form it agrees almost perfectly in all characters except the plainly short-toothed calyx-rim.

ERIOCAULON BREVIPEDUNCULATUM var. ANGUSTIFOLIUM Moldenke, var.

nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis angustioribus plerumque 0.5—1.5 mm. latis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves much narrower, usually only 0.5—1.5 mm. wide.

The type of the variety was collected by L. J. Brass (no. 9288) at the edge of pools in boggy grasslands, Lake Habbema, at an altitude of 3225 meters, Dutch New Guinea, in August, 1938, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

ERIOCAULON GRACILE var. PUBERULENTUM Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei bracteis involucrantis dense puberulis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the involucral bractlets densely puberulent.

The type of the variety was collected by L. J. Brass (no. 7822) on wet grass plains at Lake Daviumbu, Middle Fly River, Papua, New Guinea, in September, 1936, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

LANTANA FUCATA var. ANTILLANA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit foliis parvis lanceolato-ovatis attenuato-acutis et bracteis floralibus infimis quam supremis plus elongatis ovato-lanceolatis attenuato-acutis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its more uniformly small, lanceolate-ovate, attenuate-pointed leaves and in having the lowermost floral bracts more elongated than the upper ones, ovate-lanceolate, and attenuate-pointed, often twice as long as the upper ones.

The type of this variety was collected by Christopher Perraton (no. 12) in red dirt overlying limestone, forming the advancing edge of the bush invading commons and playing fields at Munro College, Saint Elizabeth, Jamaica, on March 15, 1952, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden

SABINA HORIZONTALIS f. DOUGLASII (Rehd.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Juniperus horizontalis var. douglasii Rehd. in L. H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 3: 1729. 1915.

STROBUS LAMBERTIANA (Dougl.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Pinus lambertiana Dougl., Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 15: 500. 1827.

STROBUS PARVIFLORA (Sieb. & Zucc.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Pinus parviflora Sieb. & Zucc., Fl. Jap. 2: 27, pl. 115. 1842—1870.

VERBENA CANIUENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba parva; caulis procumbentibus gracilibus parce strigillo-

sis; foliis oppositis; petiolis gracilibus valde elongatis strigillosis; laminis ovato-subrotundis rugosis crassiuscule dentatis utrinque parce strigillosis; inflorescentiis terminalibus spicatis dein elongatis; bracteolis lanceolatis strigillosis; calyce 2--3 mm. longo; corolla parvissima lilacina.

Small creeping herb; stems procumbent, tetragonal, rooting at the nodes, sparsely strigillose; principal internodes 2.5--4 cm. long, sometimes slightly arched; leaves decussate-opposite, numerous; petioles very slender, elongated, often as long as or longer than the blade, 1--2.5 cm. long, flattened-canaliculate above, sparsely strigillose; blades rather firmly chartaceous, rather uniformly green on both surfaces, ovate-subrotund, 1--2.5 cm. long and wide, acute at the base or slightly prolonged into the petiole, rounded at the apex, rather coarsely dentate along the margins except toward the very base, rugose above, sparsely strigillose on both surfaces, the teeth acute or rounded; midrib and the 4 or 5 secondaries about equal in diameter, very slender, impressed above, prominulous beneath, ascending, not arcuate; veinlet reticulation sparse and rather obscure; inflorescence terminal, spicate, slender, 7--13 cm. long, rather loosely many-flowered; peduncle very slender, 4--4.5 cm. long, sparsely strigillose with whitish ascending hairs like those on the stems, peduncles, and leaf-blades; rachis very slender, strigillose like the peduncle; bractlets lanceolate, about 2.5 mm. long, equaling or slightly shorter than the calyx, or only 1.5 mm. long and much shorter than the calyx, acuminate at the apex, sparsely strigillose; calyx cylindric, 2--3 mm. long, 5-ribbed, scarious between the ribs, strigillose with ascending whitish hairs on the ribs, 5-apiculate, the lowermost ones often short-pedicellate; corolla hypocrateriform, lilac, its tube very slender, equalling the calyx, its rim about 2 mm. wide.

The type of this interesting species was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 2560) in "terreno umido da mata ciliar", Rio Caniú, Palmeira, Paraná, Brazil, on November 11, 1951, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

STROBUS PEUCE (Griseb.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Pinus peuce Griseb., Spicil. Fl. Rumel. 2: 349. 1845.

SYNGONANTHUS NITENS f. MALMII Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit foliis arcte adpresso-pilosis, pilis albidis saepe reflexis.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaves closely appressed-pilose, the hairs whitish and often reflexed.

The type of the form was collected by Gustaf Oskar Andersson Malme (no. 1966a) at Santa Anna de Chapada, Mattogrosso, Brazil, on August 2, 1902, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

SYNGONANTHUS NITENS f. PILOSUS Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei foliis patenti-pilosis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves spreading-pilose.

The type of the form was collected by Gustaf Oskar Andersson Malme (no. 1966) at Santa Anna de Chapada, Matogrosso, Brazil, on July 18, 1902, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum at Stockholm.

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THE SELECTED WRITINGS OF A GREAT NATURALIST*

Harold N. Moldenke

In this time of great tension and stress, when we are being deluged from all sides by wars and rumors of wars — hot and cold -- and by frantic radio reports and scare newspaper headlines about the imminent extinction of the human race, when life has become well calculated to give stomach ulcers and nervous breakdowns to even the more placid individuals among us, it is increasingly important that our attention be directed periodically to the timeless philosophy of the great naturalists of our land. It is no accident that in recent years there has been a great revival of interest in the works of Audubon, Emerson, Whitman, Thoreau, and Burroughs. These men belong to that blessed company of spirits able properly to separate the transient ephemeral trivia of day-to-day existence which, because of our nearness to them, often seem so exaggeratedly large and important to us, from the eternal verities of the universe as seen in the natural world all about us and of which we are but such a small part.

How badly most of us need from time to time, at least, to escape from "the maddening crowd", from the hustle and bustle and rush of modern civilization, to the quiet solitudes of some sylvan temple, there to renew and refresh our souls in blessed communion with our Maker! When our daily newspapers keep repeating their seemingly never changing refrain of the chronicling of greed and hate and crime, it is a source of great comfort to be able to stand in some wayside thicket and observe the self-sacrificial devotion of mothers' love as demonstrated by a brown thrasher or ruby-throated hummingbird blindly attacking the supposed enemy hundreds of times her size menacing her babies, or of the worm-eating warbler feigning a broken wing and even rolling over and over down a hillside to distract one's attention from her nest.

Many of us have copies of John Burroughs' twenty-four published books, but with so much demand on our time, it becomes increasingly difficult to find leisure to read all that one would like to read. Miss Wiley has, therefore, done this and future